

The Sun.

FOR 1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

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THE SUN,

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1887.

To-day being the Christmas holiday, THE EVENING SUN will not be issued.

Will Blaine Name Sherman?

The candor of JOHN SHERMAN's declaration that he wants to be President, and is a candidate in earnest for the Republican nomination, is very creditable to him. He has made an open fight ever since the first gun of his campaign was fired at the Allen County Convention in Ohio. No rival can complain that JOHN SHERMAN has played an underhand game.

In the same way, the nearest friends of Mr. BLAINE are now announcing that he will either be nominated with substantial unanimity, or name the candidate who is nominated by the Chicago Convention.

Here, for example, is our esteemed contemporary, the *Philadelphia Press*, one of the foremost and best informed of the BLAINE organs, declaring that "if Mr. BLAINE is nominated at all, there will practically be no other candidate. Whoever shall be made the candidate will be named with the full concurrence of Mr. BLAINE and his friends. Any man who has sense enough to run at all will have sense enough to look out for that, and certainly no man would care to be a candidate without it."

If this means anything, it means that, as between Mr. BLAINE and Mr. SHERMAN at least, the question will be decided not in the Convention, but before the Convention meets. Certainly, Mr. BLAINE's most sanguine friends cannot expect that he will be nominated with substantial unanimity if Mr. SHERMAN keeps up the vigorous canvass he is making until the eve of the convention. Certainly, Mr. SHERMAN cannot hope to be elected, if nominated, without the full concurrence of Mr. BLAINE and his friends.

Are we at the threshold of a season of perfect Republican harmony, when personal ambitions are to be sacrificed unhesitatingly to the interests of the party? Will Brother BLAINE stand aside for JOHN SHERMAN, or will SHERMAN yield unasked to BLAINE, according as events may shape themselves?

Brother BLAINE got in his platform by an appeal to the President's message. Mr. SHERMAN will bid for the nomination in a speech which is to be the greatest effort of his life, and which is due shortly after the holiday recess of Congress. Mr. BLAINE's position was pretty strong from the Republican point of view, with the notable exception of his scheme for the distribution of surplus Federal revenue among the States, to pay the real estate taxes imposed by the States. That was a colossal blunder, and Mr. BLAINE must by this time perceive the magnitude of the mistake.

Now, suppose that Mr. SHERMAN, by virtue of several weeks of delay and the consequent opportunity for more leisurely reflection, is able to present a programme quite as attractive to Republican politicians as Mr. BLAINE's is in all other respects, and additionally strong at the point where the so-called Paris message was wondrously weak. Suppose that he does what Mr. BLAINE did not do, and propounds a practical and consistent plan for the disposition of the surplus.

Will Brother BLAINE and his friends then give their full concurrence to the nomination of the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio?

The Success of the Cruiser Chicago.

The official report of the speed trial of the new cruiser Chicago leaves no doubt of her acceptance as a vessel of the navy. The tables accompanying the report show that the average speed obtained during the six days of trial was 15.1 knots per hour; that the lowest for any hour was 14.38; and that during one hour not less than 16.85 knots was achieved. The Chicago had been nearly six months out of dock at her wharf in the navy yard, and her hull so foul as to make a material difference in her speed. The fire rooms also were at no time closed during the trial, a resort to forced draught not being required. The boilers with the natural draught supplied all the speed needed by the engines. It is fair to presume that after being docked and cleaned the Chicago could make a maximum of nearly or quite seventeen knots, without resort to forced draught. It is true that she cannot run at 16 knots, but she was not required to do so. The mean draught stipulated, so that the trial was a fair test of what can be accomplished when she is fully equipped.

Speed, however, was not an element of the contract, which only provided that the engines should develop a mean of 5,000 indicated horse power. This easily did, with 84-horse power to spare. The tables of aggregate power recorded by half hours show that the only hour during which the aggregate power was below 5,000 was the hour for which the trial was made. The full power for four hours, as is the revised contract in the British service; but the Chicago's contract exacted six hours, during which the main engines were not allowed to overheat. The commander of the vessel, Capt. H. B. ROBERTSON, reports that the steers well and easily, although some minor adjustments are required in the steam steers. The steam captain did not work well, and a part of the gear of the anchor engine also required attention. These improvements in the steam apparatus for weighing anchor and a little better arrangement of the fire-room hatches can be effected without difficulty.

As a whole, the trial of the Chicago must be considered successful. It is clear from the reports of Chief Engineer J. W. THOMSON that her machinery exceeded the requirements of the contract, and the prompt

despatch of orders to get her spars and rigging ready indicates that she is to be rapidly fitted for sea service. There is a good prospect, therefore, that in her case a useful addition will be made to the cruising navy. The degree of success achieved in all the more promising of the cruisers which are still under construction, and in which far more powerful and efficient engines are to be employed. With their triple expansion and other devices they are guaranteed to produce far greater speed and horse power. Instead of the 15 and 16 knots of the *Boac* cruisers, they will be expected to make 18 and 19. Instead of the 4,000 and 5,000 horse power of the *Boston* and the *Chicago*, they must produce 7,000 and 8,000, and with actually less weight of machinery and smaller displacements.

The Chicago is to have as powerful a battery as almost any vessel of her size carries. This will consist of four 8-inch, high-power breech-loading 12-inch and two 5-inch, breech-loading Hotchkiss cannons. Her guns will be so mounted as to avoid the complaints of interference in simultaneous firing made against the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, and she will probably be better able to carry and use her full battery than those vessels.

To Mr. Vilas and Mr. Dickinson.

With the appropriate greetings of the season, and the best wishes personally, patriotically, and democratically, THE SUN bids to each of you this morning a merry Christmas.

We respectfully request that after enjoying to the fullest extent the contents of this paper, you will recover and inspect the wrapper which you have no doubt torn off impatiently and carelessly through haste. You will perceive that the wrapper is designed with the sickly green tint.

Now, gentlemen, it is not ignorance of the United States Government's very liberal rates of postage for second class matter, nor is it any spendthrift impulse that leads us to affix a two-cent stamp, when a blue *BEN FRANKLIN* would suffice to carry through the mails this slight token of our remembrance and esteem.

Neither do we desire to inflict a moment's unnecessary pain upon that correct taste and educated esthetic sense which each of you numbers among his admirable qualities. We merely wish, in the interests of the public, to divert your attention temporarily from pleasanter things to the crude, cold enormity of the sickly two-cent stamp. That is why we have stuck that distressing object upon the wrappers.

Colleagues by studying the sickly green tint, and the evocative of a pleasant mood of holiday good-will, and with sensibilities and sympathies quickened by a recent perusal of THE SUN. Does not its blotch of unhealthy green float across your retina like a spot of scum upon the surface of a stagnant pool? Is it not an insult to the majestic face of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose face therein appears like marble stained with spinach juice?

Gaze at it steadily for half a minute, ten seconds, five seconds. As your eyes absorb the pale green horror, does it not stir up memories of the after consequences of unripe fruit, and waken other not less dismal recollections of the stomach aches of infancy? Do you not wonder that our protests, and the protests of the millions of our fellow citizens who share THE SUN's hatred of the sickly green stamp, have been so far from being heeded, and so good-naturedly expressed?

One of you is still chieftain of the General Post Office, and the other soon will be there in his stead. You are both reasonable gentlemen and amiable Democrats, and wish the people well. Suppose you put your heads together over the sickly green stamp and agree upon a plan for its immediate suppression. You can do it, between you; and you can do it to-morrow if you choose. You can give the country no more acceptable holiday present.

Give us back the dull red two-cent stamp!

The Next Census.

The experience of the last census was most instructive, and we are confident that due attention will be paid to it in getting ready for the new one, which will be taken in 1890. The census of 1880 undertook to bring in the statistics of pretty nearly everything that could be conceived of, and it took years and millions of money to publish the enormous mass of investigations and dissertations. We trust the census of 1890 will contain nothing that is not necessary; and that it will not only be possible to collect the facts within a reasonable time, but to get them all published before the year 1890 is forgotten.

There is a guarantee of good sense in this affair in the fact that Mr. Cox will be Chairman of the Census Committee in the House of Representatives.

A New Year Raid.

We fear that the abstract interest which this question will undoubtedly have for prospective New Year's callers, will be that of a guide book to a French novel compared to the vital concern which it will excite among the special acquaintances of our correspondent.

Would you kindly answer the following question: "What was the date of the New Year's party of eight (8) guests, for instance, when, on New Year's Eve, Mr. TROX was called on?"

First of all, we will perform our unquestionable duty of formally notifying Mr. TROX's friends, who expect to receive on New Year's Day, that he is organizing a party of eight (8) guests, or gentlemen, possibly more, to accompany him in his annual payment of respects to his own friends, and probably, in return, to pilot him into the parlors of friends whom as yet he has not made. These ladies can take precautions against the threatened invasion of Mr. TROX's house; they may make preparations for their general reception, as they prefer. Our part is done in that matter when we have given proper warning of the proposed raid; and we proceed to consider the minor feature of our correspondent's letter, his query how to introduce eight guests.

We would say that for introducing large bodies of men two methods are employed, namely, as they would be described in terms of war, the salute standing and the salute marching. The latter is the style used in very large receptions—for instance, when each man is walked up and presented to the star of the evening individually. But the other way is the shorter and, to express it in words, it would be about as follows: Stand in eight rows in a row, facing the hostess, and say to her, beginning at the nearer end, "Mrs. SMITH, allow me to present

"Mr. BROWN,"
"Mr. JONES,"
"Mr. ROBINSON,"
"Mr. TAYLOR,"
"Mr. JOHNSON,"
"Mr. THOMPSON,"
"Mr. WHITE,"
"Mr. SCHWARTZBERG."

Probably after the first two or three houses have been visited, and Mr. TROX's followers have become practised in falling into line without disorder or confusion, the time required for the whole ceremony will not exceed ten seconds. Allowing the hostess the

assistance of two friends in her duties, it should in no way take more than half a minute to put the whole party into a state of complete acquaintance. That seems lightning work!

And so having shared our views with Mr. TROX, and having notified his friends of his purposes, something which possibly he may have neglected to do, we wish him and the eight (8) other guests a merry Christmas and a happy and highly successful New Year.

Outside Influence.

If there is anything not expressly condemned by the moral or criminal law that is objectionable in itself, it is the kind of errand on which Mr. E. A. SNOW of East Boston is said to be visiting the city of Washington.

Mr. SNOW has gone there, we are told, to secure the influence of some of the New York legislators who have a party to induce him under the sentence of a Court.

Such an attempt to control the decision of the Governor, we say, is not only improper in itself, but with a man of a low fair and equal mind than Governor HILL, it would certainly be fatal to the purpose Mr. SNOW has in hand. If the case is one in which a pardon is just and right, Governor HILL is perfectly able to see the truth and to do justice. If the case is not meritorious, the Governor is pretty certain to appreciate the facts and to act accordingly.

Outside influence should be avoided rather than sought for, and we advise Mr. SNOW not to take any to Albany, and to trust entirely to the intrinsic quality of the evidence and the argument.

The Next Trust.

The organization within the past year, preliminary or perfected, of a trust of the immense new enterprises known as Trusts, suggests another and far grander Trust, that is, the Trust of the future.

The Sugar Trust is now almost completed, and the Whiskey Trust has also nearly got there; but the biggest of all, when it comes, will be the Beer Trust.

We are daily drinking more beer and less whiskey. The brewing business has reached a magnitude that is enormous, but it is bound to become a great deal bigger yet, and the natural conclusion for all the conflicting and struggling interests of the industry will be a Trust.

These Trusts are new forces in the social world, and among them none will be watched with a more widespread attention than the tremendous Trust which will eventually carry on the enterprise of beer making.

The LEARY raft is found and founded, and its gifted inventor is compelled to see a vagrant and sporadic lot of ocean tramps from Nova Scotia instead of the floating forest which the *Miranda* steamed away from a few days ago. The raft is found, and the mystery is solved. The LEARY Levathan is not to be a permanent and perambulatory wonder of the deep. The addition it was, or should have been, to the romance of the sea is expressed in another column by a member of our staff.

In this world of sorrow the poetry of things is too soon knocked ally by the redoubtable flotsam of the LEARY raft should have had water-tight bulkheads. There is good ground for hesitating to accept the report brought to San Francisco by a trading schooner of the massacre of forty Spanish fishermen by the *Leary* in the Gulf of Mexico. It is true that this island was recently the scene of troubles in the newly appointed Spanish Governor was killed by the people in consequence of his ill treatment of an American missionary who had long been a favorite among them. But only a few days ago a telegram was read in the Spanish capital of the execution of the natives of Ponce had submitted without bloodshed, that Spanish authority had been restored, and that a Spanish gunboat had arrived at Manila bringing the persons who murdered the Governor. In that telegram no mention was made of the massacre of Spanish missionaries.

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elsewhere. In the five universities already closed there are nearly six thousand students, all of whom, excepting those under arrest for riotous conduct, have been ordered to their homes throughout Russia. We have not heard that the effectiveness in these institutions was of the nihilist kind, but that they have been found in all of them within the last ten years.

Because of a blizzard which has been on a tour through Missouri and Kansas, the Minnesota journals are gloating over the climatic misfortune of those States and singing the praises of the mild and genial climate of the northwestern States. This is not brotherly nor is it consonance with Christmas. Missouri has a good Missouri climate, Minnesota a good Minnesota climate, and Kansas a good Kansas climate. The story that some Manitoba visitors have been frozen to death while venturing out of doors during the winter of last year is a cruel and malicious lie. The Kansas folks and the weather in Minneapolis too tropical for them is likewise calumnious. Our Western brethren should get out their buffalo robes and snow shoes and earlets and foot stoves, and be as happy as they are prosperous.

The Hon. CARTER HARRISON's recommendation that American women adopt the Chinese costume should be considered from the point of comfort, common sense, aesthetic, political economy, and other practical considerations, and not from the point of view of the social and political economy. The St. Louis pretence that Mr. HARRISON is trying the hopeless task of diminishing Chicago tea to the Chinese standard has not a heel to hop on.

THE TURN OF THE WHEEL.

Why the Mississippi Valley Will Soon Have a Chance for Centennial Celebrations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—One of the noticeable points made by Gen. Sherman, in his New England dinner speech, the other night, was that the time had now come at last for the West to have its own centennial celebration. It is a fact, however, that the West has not yet had a centennial celebration since the year 1783, when the first permanent settlement of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio was made, and that territory organized in accordance therewith, while it was in 1788 that the first permanent colonizing of that territory was effected. The great West had been divided by mistake. The most important owner was Virginia, while New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut also traced their bounds across the continent to the Pacific. Some of the States, which had no such possessions or claims, had delayed or refused to sign the articles of confederation, on the simple ground that these enormous tracts could not be divided into equal shares.

The day after the delegates in Congress from Delaware signed the articles, he presented various resolutions on the subject of the celebration of his State, among which was the following:

Resolved, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in the celebration of the centennial of that extensive tract of country which lies between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, and which was not yet settled, or granted to, until the year 1783, and that the State of Delaware, by the act of the Congress of 1783, be and is hereby declared to be the State of Delaware, and that the State of Delaware, by the act of the Congress of 1783, be and is hereby declared to be the State of Delaware.

About eight months later, Oct. 30, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States against three, resolved that the celebration of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence should be held in the State of Delaware, and that the State of Delaware, by the act of the Congress of 1779, be and is hereby declared to be the State of Delaware.

By far the most important of these tracts was the State of Delaware, which was the only one of the original thirteen States which was not a part of the original thirteen States. The State of Delaware, by the act of the Congress of 1779, be and is hereby declared to be the State of Delaware.

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that the State of Delaware, by the act of the Congress of 1779, be and is hereby declared to be the State of Delaware.

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THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ENGLISH GIRL.

A Revelation in British Society, for Which the Prince of Wales is Responsible.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A singular revolution has taken place in the spirit of English society—one which would have been deemed impossible a few years ago. It has crept on stealthily but steadily within the last two or three seasons, and in its irresistible onward course has become to-day a fact.

The change is entirely no improvement on the former order of things. It has reversed what once appeared to be the fundamental idea of our social institutions, and has destroyed the wholesome proud and assured status of the English girl. The fresh, unsophisticated, hearty and dainty, and petted "Misses" of the Continent, maidens envied and admired, and the free, unfettered being who danced and flirted in London, rode, played tennis, skated, rowed, decorated parish churches, and flitted in the country with a host of devoted young men, is now as lonely and deserted as the most severely chaperoned French *ingénue*, and far less courted than the spoiled German *Prinzessin*.

The English girls have been compelled to abdicate before the invasion of married women. The arrogant matrons of the present day carry all before them, suffer no division of their sovereignty, monopolize the attentions of the other sex, and, secure in the proud consciousness of their power, banish into interior obscurity the poor, forlorn girls, who, if barely tolerated at any nice ball or well-entertained, have to accept the rôle of wall flowers, and watch the faithless cavaliers flutter like moths around their successful rivals.

The very few girls who hold their own nowadays and carry sharp, aggressive warfare into the enemy's camp, are invariably Americans. They have their triumphs, but the fact that they generally possess as much, if not more, aplomb and independence than most married women, and that the Prince of Wales, recognizing and admiring the fact, has been known to bestow upon them the honors of a courtier, is a source of no small satisfaction to them. It should be self-evident, and it is, that the English girls have been compelled to abdicate before the invasion of married women.

There are in all branches of sewing, women capable of managing their own branches from the buying of the material and the cutting of the garments. A room could be hired and samples of all the garments that we now wear could be made and sold at a profit of 100 per cent. In the present state of business, it would not be safe to manufacture except to order, and the only safe order is for a dress. There should be no more actual work done among them. It should be self-evident, and it is, that the English girls have been compelled to abdicate before the invasion of married women.

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CO-OPERATION PROPOSED.

A White Slave Suggests a Practical Road to Freedom.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The writer of this is a poor "white slave," who has spent twenty-five years sewing in the stores and factories of Gotham, and claims to know whereof she speaks. Until the last four or five years a competent worker could earn a comfortable but not a luxurious living. Within the last four or five years it has become impossible to earn a living at all, owing to the large number of "sharks" in the shape of middlemen, and, to their shame be it said, women, who have crept in between us and the manufacturer or employer; and owing also to the general downward tendency of business through competition, which has thrown goods on the market to be sold at a price little more than the cost of the material. Nine-tenths of that little goes to the manufacturer, the middleman, and the retailer, leaving one-tenth for the poor "white slave" to survive upon.

This sewing business, or the manufacture of clothing, is peculiarly liable to the competition, for the reason that it requires little or no capital. An unscrupulous man has but to go to a corner grocery store and buy up a quantity of starving women who will sew for him for 50 cents a week, and he can make a fortune. He can then sell the goods at a profit of 100 per cent. He can then sell the goods at a